

Although the sample studied is not large it would be safe to say that *Myobatrachus* lives practically entirely on termites and most probably has no preferences among the termite species. The large number of *C. acinaciformis* recorded probably does not indicate a preference for this species since it is the most abundant species in south-western Australia (Calaby and Gay, 1956) and appears to have the largest colonies and no doubt also the largest foraging gallery systems. Most of the prey species recorded are common or fairly common over all or part of the frog's range. It was interesting that in all samples except one there was only a single termite species in the gut, which probably indicates that once a termite gallery is located the frog continues to feed at it so long as termites pass along. In the case where 2 species were present (*H. ferox* and *T. subaquilus*) it was obvious that 2 separate "meals" were involved as the stomach was full of the former species and the individuals were whole, while the latter were in the hinder part of the gut and reduced to fragments.

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FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Diamond Dove in Wheatbelt.—On November 4, 1955, I recorded a pair of Diamond Doves (*Geopelia cuneata*) eleven miles north-east of Beacon Siding. This is my first record of the species in the north-eastern Wheatbelt.

—DONALD N. CALDERWOOD, Beacon.

Galahs and Rufous Songlark in Muchea Area.—On August 30, 1955, I observed two Galahs (*Kakatoe roseicapilla*) in flight over the R.A.A.F. Station, Pearce, and on September 4, 1955, I obtained excellent views of a Rufous Songlark (*Cinchorhamphus mathewsi*) near (and on!) the 33-mile post on the Northern Highway. The ashy underpart and rufous rump were plainly seen.

D. L. Serventy, "Birds of the Swan River District," Emu, Vol. 47, pp. 241-286, describes the former as a "casual, non-breeding visitor," and of the latter, remarks that there have been few reports of the species though it may be "commoner than supposed."

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Williams.